

PENNSYLVIA LEGISLATURE.

REPORT OF THE FINANCES.

Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the Finances of the Commonwealth, read in the House of Representatives, January 19.

JAMES S. CRAFT, Chairman.

The committee of ways and means, to whom the financial concerns of the commonwealth, as presented by the message of the Governor, and from other sources, have been referred, beg leave to report:

That they have approached the subject of our finances, at a period when the state is fully embarked in a most stupendous system of public improvement, which contemplates the grand design of connecting, by a continued chain of artificial communications, each section of our territory with every other portion. However limited and partial may be the present execution of this object, yet the undertakings of past legislatures have been so extended and scattered, that fully to connect and fill up the bold outline sketched by our predecessors must accomplish this mighty purpose, vast in the required effort, but infinite in its beneficial consequences. Whatever progress has been made in these works, and however useful they may prove to the vicinities in which they are located, it is the province of this committee to state that it is believed, that our improvements now stand at the precise point where the greatest possible expenditure has been made to the least possible profit. It is not for the committee to assert that this state of affairs has been anticipated or intended. It has grown out of the guarantees demanded by each section of the state having a local interest, that their special connexion with the general system should be secured by a commencement of the work in which they were most interested. No one great leading line, sufficiently diffusive of its benefits, has been selected, upon which the concentrated energies of the commonwealth could have been exclusively directed, to the entire satisfaction of all its districts. The natural and unavoidable result has been, the commencement of several lines of work, none of which have been so fortunate in their points of departure and destination, as to afford the valuable returns which a line more fully extended, and more fully connected, would most surely produce. An obvious proof of this position is deducible from the line between the east and west. Completed at each end, the middle section is yet an unfinished link between the extremes, and each separated division will fail of reasonable pecuniary return, until the whole forms one line. Destined to become one of the first avenues of transportation and travel between the east and west, and to contend for the immense and illimitable commerce of those regions, and to carry its advantages through the heart of Pennsylvania, it now serves but the limited though useful purpose of conveying the natural produce and manufactures of its immediate vicinity. Other lines of canal and rail road, either entirely isolated, or stopping short of their points of fullest benefit, illustrate this truth in a no less striking degree, and fortify the position that our investments, however profitable, if properly carried out, have been made with no view to immediate returns to the treasury of the state. The committee will not trespass on the province of other committees to whom the duty is assigned of indicating the proper works, which should be pursued, but they will venture the belief that every connexion or extension now or hereafter judiciously authorised, must not only fully repay the interest of its cost, but largely accumulate the profit to be derived from existing lines already finished, by accomplishing the original designs of the legislature as to their construction.

The alterations and repairs incident to new works, the consequent interruptions of their employment, which may be considered, in truth, as items of the expense of original construction, have all tended to reduce the revenue derivable from these works, and fully bear out this committee in the position now again pressed upon your attention, that our improvements have exhausted the greatest possible expenditure, and as yet afforded the least possible income. We are now at the dead point in our great work, and after passing this, our operations must be more easy, productive and powerful. It is the very point where patience and exertion are the most necessary on the part of the legislature and of the people, to pass through the difficulties thrown around them.—Activity must now be immediately succeeded by accomplishment, and temporary efforts end in permanent advantages. It is true, that the improvements we have undertaken, nay those we have finished, might have been more easily effected, if they had been the work of more time. But when we reflect, that Pennsylvania had been passed in the career of modern improvement, and that she was forced upon the development

of her energies by the exertions of her rivals, it cannot but administer to the national pride of her sons, that she has awakened like a giant from her slumbers, and has already rivalled the foremost in her advances. The only calculation we have now to make, is whether our strength and our resources are fully competent to all necessary and useful objects, and whether all our public improvements can be effected, by means which are cheerfully afforded by our sister states.

It is a subject of congratulation to this community, that so much public improvement has been accomplished, that the extent and expense of all that remains to be desired can be readily discerned and reasonably calculated.—It is but a few years since the projects now actually realized, were deemed visionary and impossible, and even ridiculed as the imagination of creative fancy. It was foretold that our resources would prove inadequate, and that the credit of the commonwealth would fall prostrate under the overwhelming burdens, necessarily to be assumed.—Yet your committee have the high gratification of communicating to this House, that all their information presents the pleasing assurance, that the credit of this commonwealth has not only been unimpaired, but that it stands at this moment upon an elevated and unshaken basis.

The capitalists of this country and the world have had their eyes upon our work, and the keen gaze of the monied speculator has been gratified with the result of his scrutiny. Their examination has discovered a plain, thrifty, frugal and enterprising population, individually punctual in the performance of their obligations. They have found the administration of the public affairs of this people, free from the alarms of neighboring hostility, without demands for expensive fortifications, without drafts to satisfy the pay rolls of armed mercenaries, unpressed by the galling burthen of civil lists swelled by pensions and by sinecures, pursuing the noiseless tenor of their way in the cultivation of the arts of peace, and crowning the mountains with the triumphs of mechanical skill. Can it be, that such a people will fail of ability when the investment of their capital and credit is directed in such channels that its employment necessarily increases its amount? Can it be that such a people true to their private word, will forfeit their public faith? These questions have been answered, we may proudly assert, by a decided negative, and the capitalists of the old world are now seeking a safe and secure investment for their overflowing wealth in the funds of the land of Penn. of Franklin and of Morris. They know the superior value of stocks which are unruined by the agitation of every wave, and unshaken by the breezes which bear to our shores the struggles of freedom, rendering the chains of despots. These are not the flatteries of fancy, but the serious conclusions from ascertained facts.

Your Committee cannot forego this opportunity of contesting the unfounded impression sometimes sought to be made at home, that our public debt operates as a special mortgage upon every man's farm. Independent of the legal error of this assertion—there is not the most distant probability of any citizen being ever called upon for his portion of the principal of the debt, and in no event, can the demand exceed his share of the deficiency between the interest reserved on the loans, and the combined amount of tolls and other sources of revenue. This mistake has arisen from a contracted view of the origin and character of our public engagements. In general where such a debt exists, a large portion of it, if not the entire sum, arises from wasteful and ruinous wars; from the unprofitable contest (between nations) of doing each other the most harm. These contests usually leave the states engaged in them, without remuneration or indemnity, in the condition of desolate defeat or barren victory. The treasures of the states thus involved, vanish without leaving a wreck behind. As to our debt, let every citizen reflect, there is, in commercial phrase, *value returned*. If there is a debtor side to the account there is also a credit side. It has not been wasted for blood, nor lavished forth for great men's laurels. When the inventory of our effects is fully taken, and the balance finally struck, there is little reason to doubt it will be largely in favor of our prudent investments. Independent of the immediate expenditure of the money, blessed in its distribution, and blest in its receipt, as the sweet earnings of honest toil, the money borrowed is so invested, according to the expense of all the adjoining states, as immensely to augment the value of private property, as well as to return to the common stock, when the investments shall be fully made and fairly tried, an accumulated interest. And where shall any citizen desire to improve his condition, and who is not fully sensible of our exemptions and advantages, look for a state that had effected

so much public work, in all which each one has his corporate interest, without ever calling upon the people for one cent of contribution from their private purse? The roads, bridges, colleges, and other munificent expenditures of the finances of this commonwealth, before the era of canal and railroad constructions, were chiefly made from her current and disposable revenue, instead of drawing on the pockets of the people, where other less affluent states have been compelled to resort.—Let it also be remembered, that in the year 1813, (act of 2d December, 1813,) the very considerable sum of \$310,657 30, charged upon us as our quota of the direct tax, assessed upon the United States, was discharged without an effort, and without the slightest appeal to the people. Where are the citizens of a state like ours, which has never paid a direct tax for the support of her Government, or the payment of the expenses of its administration? Where is the Government that has paid the taxes of her citizens, and never asked them to be refunded? Where is the state that is now in the fifth year of her prosecution of such immense works and expenditure of such large sums, and as yet has paid the interest from her own corporate resources?

The general tax of other states is large, and we can better estimate our best privileges by acquaintance with the extent of their burthens. The citizens of New-York pay a tax upon all their real and personal property, which has varied from half a mill to two mills in the dollar. The tax of the state of Ohio is said to be still larger; and these are the two great states rivaling our march of improvement. It is presumed that each and every state of our Union, will in turn attempt to improve the advantages of nature by the application of the inventions of art, and we challenge the exhibition of any state, whose corporate resources (independent of any assistance from her people) equal those of Pennsylvania for the accomplishment of such beneficial designs.

The committee will now proceed to state the entire debt of the commonwealth, together with the several appropriations of money authorized by the several acts incurring said debts, as nearly as the same can now be ascertained, the debt being summed up as existing at the present date, under the present laws, and exclusive of temporary loans or other expenditure, which may have been necessarily made, or may be authorized to be made, at this session of the legislature.

[We omit the tabular statements of the Committee referred to in the preceding paragraph, as they are contained substantially in the Report of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and in the Abstracts from the Auditor General's Report heretofore published in this paper.]

[To be continued.]

The General Assembly of North Carolina have passed, by a great majority, a peremptory resolution against the doctrine of *Nullification*. The debate on the occasion was long and animated. Mr. Henry, of Fayetteville, in the course of his eloquent remarks, said—

"Mr. Chairman, nullification is treason; and they who advocate it are traitors to our dearest rights. I say this, sir, on my individual responsibility.—let gentlemen make the most of it.—They who endeavor to foster a spirit of disunion, with a view to effect the overthrow of our beautiful fabric of government, deserve to expiate their crimes upon the gallows;

—And doubly dying, to go down To the vile dust from whence they sprang, Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

The following is the text of the Resolutions which were adopted—the first by a vote of 87 to 27—the second unanimously.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, that although the Tariff Laws as they now exist, are in the opinion of this Legislature, unwise, unequal in their operation and oppressive to the Southern States, yet this Legislature does not recognize as constitutional the right of an individual State of this Union to nullify a law of the United States.

Resolved, That in the sentiment, "This Union must be preserved," we recognize principles which challenge the approbation of every republican, and which promise to save the republic from dissolution and anarchy."

U. States' Bank—The Boston Patriot says:—A new and most striking illustration of the benefits of the U. S. Bank to the commercial community, is presented in the recent examination of Mr. Bates, of the Banking House of Baring and Bats, of London, before a committee of the British House of Commons, in relation to the China trade.—It appears that the bills of the U. S. Bank are now taken by our merchant vessels to Canton in great numbers, and that these bills are sold in China at an

advance, being considered as a good remittance to England! This has never been done until 1830. Our merchants have been compelled to send specie, which specie was generally bought at a premium, and was subject to the charges of shipment and the expenses of insurance. Added to this, it took out of market, dollars, that we afterwards had to repurchase or reimport at an additional expense, in order to keep up the relative values of silver and paper currency. As these U. States' bills come home by the way of England or the continent, if the original shipper has credit with the bank, it is now possible for him to clear a profit on a trade effected solely on his credit and that of the bank."

Pennsylvania Banks.—The Auditor General's Report to the Legislature contains the statements of the affairs of thirty-two Banks, within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The following abstract may not prove uninteresting to some of our readers:

Capital Stock paid in of thirty-two Banks, \$12,815,581 85; Notes in circulation, 7,870,613 80; due to other Banks, 2,343,223 54; due to individual depositors, 7,244,752 95; contingent fund, 1,170,068 02; dividends unpaid, 274,056 91; due to the Commonwealth, 186,208 27; bills discounted, 18,454,213 50; specie, 3,013,383 84; notes of other Banks, 1,926,257; real estate, bridge, &c. 1,190,936 26; loans to the Commonwealth, 1,344,027 66; bonds, mortgages, ground-rents, &c. 953,375 85; due by other Banks, 2,697,370 03; drafts, bills of exchange, &c. 301,215 58; U. S. Stocks, 35,689 05; sundry securities and personal accounts, 76,545 36.

Phil. Chronicle.

Gold Coins.—It appears from a late report in Congress that the standard value of American gold coins is too low; being fixed by law at fifteen times that of silver—whereas it should be sixteen. The consequence is, that our gold coins are mostly shipped to foreign countries, where they bear a higher value.

The Quotidienne calculates that the French revolution from 1789 to 1815, cost a loss in lives of 25,709,139 men, slain in battle, killed in popular tumults, or executed. There have been in the same period, 62,839 fires, conspiracies and insurrections.

From the National Journal.

We understand that the deputation now in this City from the Cherokee nation of Indians, delegated to convey their complaints and wishes to the ear of the General Government, have brought with them an original letter, written in the name of Jefferson, by Gen. Dearborn, while Secretary of War, of which the following is a copy. Appended to this interesting document, is the gold chain to which reference is made, as "an emblem" of the "friendship" of the U. States towards this proscribed and persecuted race of men.—Were the faith of our Government as pure and unsullied as the chain still appears, there would be no cause for a blush to mantle on our cheeks for the recent measures which have been recommended by one branch of the government, and sanctioned by another:

"To the beloved Chief of the Cherokee Nation, the Little Turkey, on behalf of the said Nation—The Secretary of War of the United States sends greeting:

Friends and Brethren: The deputation appointed by you to visit the Seat of Government have arrived, and have been welcomed by your father, the President of the U. States, with cordiality; they have spoken, and he has heard all the representations that they were instructed by you, on behalf of the Cherokee Nation, to make to him. In his name, I have answered them in sincerity and truth, and when they shall report to you what I have said, I trust that you will feel all uneasiness removed from your minds, and that you and your nation will experience that satisfaction which must result from a conviction of the certainty with which you may continue to rely on the protection and friendship of the U. States. These can never be forfeited but by the misconduct of the red people themselves. Your Father, the President, instructs me to assure you, in behalf of your nation, that he will pay the most sacred regard to the existing treaties between your nation and ours, and protect your whole territory against all intrusions that may be attempted by white people, that all encouragement shall be given to you in your just pursuits, and laudable progress towards comfort and happiness by the introduction of useful arts; that all persons who shall offend against our treaties, or against the laws made for your protection, shall be brought to justice, or if this should be impracticable, that a faithful remuneration shall be made to you, and that he will never abandon his beloved Cherokees, nor their children, so long as they shall act justly and peaceably towards the white

people and their red brethren. This is all he requires in return for his friendship and protection; he trusts you will not force him to recede from these determinations by an improper and unjust change of conduct, but that you will give him abundant reason to increase, if possible, his desire to see you happy and contented, under the fostering care of the U. States.

I send you, by your beloved Chief, THE GLASS, a Chain; it is made of gold, which will never rust, and I pray the Great Spirit to assist us in keeping the chain of our friendship, of which this golden chain is meant as an emblem, bright for a long succession of ages.

War Department, 7th July, 1801.

H. DEARBORN, Sec'y of War."
[Seal of the U. States.]

Sleep Walking.—A young man by the name of Isaac Chandler, residing in Fryeburg, State of Maine, got up in his sleep, went about half a mile to a neighbor's barn, procured a cord and bundle of hay, and carried them into the woods a considerable distance from the house. He then ascended a maple tree with the cord and hay: after reaching the height of 28 feet, he placed the hay in a crotch of the tree, ascended about 6 feet higher, tied the cord to a limb, and then fastened it round his ancles, after which he swung off head foremost, so that his head touched the top of the hay. In this horrid situation he awoke, and with his cries roused the nearest neighbors, who directed their course to the place from whence the noise proceeded. It was about the break of day when they arrived there, when to their astonishment, they found the young man in the situation described, suspended by the heels 34 feet in the air. A number of attempts were made to climb the tree to extricate him, but it being large, without any limbs near the bottom, and the bark being smooth, they proved ineffectual; and he, after becoming composed enough to relieve his situation, recovered his former posture on the limb, from which he made his descent, loosened the cord and came down, much to the satisfaction of himself & friends.

Since the above took place, he has been confined to his house in consequence of the lameness occasioned by the great exertions he must have made in accomplishing so curious a midnight enterprise. There are more than twenty who can attest to the foregoing relation as strictly true.

Brunswick, Maine, Herald.

One day the Latest.—The London Courier of the 9th Dec. has the following paragraph relative to the affairs of the Netherlands:—

We stated yesterday from an authentic and conclusive source, that the King of the Netherlands had refused to fulfil the conditions of the armistice, and that Messrs. Cartwright & Bresson, had proceeded to the Hague to remonstrate with his Majesty.

Since writing the above, we have received a private letter from Brussels, in which it is stated that the Mission of Mr. Cartwright has not had the unfortunate result presented in the Brussels papers.

ANTWERP, DEC. 6.

King William is stated to have answered among other things, to the observations of Mr. Cartwright on the non-execution of the armistice—"My Allies have solemnly guaranteed to me the Sovereignty of the Netherlands; if they abandon me, I will defend myself alone to the last extremity; and will never suffer any communication between the faithful provinces and those that have rebelled."

We are happy to say, remarks the Courier, that our accounts this morning of the state of the country generally are of such a nature as to justify a belief that tranquillity will in a short time be completely restored. The accounts from Scotland are equally satisfactory.

March of Mind.—We observe in a late report to the Legislature of Alabama on the subject of connecting the Coosa with the Alabama, that it is proposed to remove *unpenetrable* barriers and *everlasting* hills. We like the boldness of the suggestion, although we have some doubts as to its practicability.

Sleighing.—A few days since, a bet of \$2000 a side was made between two gentlemen of this city, on the relative speed with which they could drive their respective sleighs from this city to the 19 mile stone at New Rochelle, and back again. Yesterday the trial of speed took place.—each sleigh was drawn by a pair of horses. The winner performed the distance, 38 miles, in 3 hours and 25 minutes. In some parts of the road the snow lay from 2 to 3 feet deep.

N. Y. Com.

There are 14,000 more females than males in Massachusetts by the Census! The *sister* sex make up in number what they want in might.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Anniversary of the Sunday School Union of this County, will be held on *Tuesday the 1st day of February next*, at the Presbyterian Church in this borough, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is expected, that several Addresses will be delivered by Clergymen and others from different parts of the County.

The friends of Sunday Schools in general, and the Clergy and Sabbath School Teachers in particular, are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the Board of Managers,
ROBT. G. HARPER, Sec'y.
Jan. 18, 1831. 21

TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

WILL be Offered for Rent, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on *Saturday the 5th day of February next*, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M.

THAT WELL KNOWN
Tavern Stand.

In HUNTERSTOWN, now occupied by William King. The House, Stabling, &c. is all in complete order.—Attendance will be given by
ANNA M. DICKSON.
Jan. 18. 19

HATTING.

SAMUEL S. M'CREARY, informs his Friends and the Public, that he has purchased the Hatt-ing Establishment of Jas. A. Thompson, in York-street, Gettysburg; and that he is prepared to manufacture in the best manner, and will keep constantly on hand, the most

FASHIONABLE HATS.

He respectfully solicits the patronage of the Public.
Gettysburg, Jan. 18. 31

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

FREDERICK WARREN,

LATE of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to come forward and receive their respective Shares of said Estate, due at the death of the Widow of said Frederick Warren, deceased, from the Subscribers, Executors of VALENTINE FEHL, Sen. deceased, who was the purchaser of the lands late of F. Warren, deceased—as they are determined not to pay interest on the said shares after this date.

PHILIP FEHL,
GEORGE FEHL.
Jan. 14, 1831. 41



VENDUE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 3d day of February next*, at the EAGLE TAVERN, Baltimore-street, Gettysburg,

A QUANTITY OF BAR FURNITURE,

One ten-plate STOVE, one COOKING-STOVE and Pipe, one FRANKLIN STOVE, DINING TABLES,

Sideboard & Furniture,

BEDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Windows,

Curtains, a quantity of Slippers, Wash-stands, Stands, Lamps,

KITCHEN FURNITURE,

AND A QUANTITY OF
HAY.

Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given by
WM. GILLESPIE.
Jan. 18. 18

PRICES REDUCED AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,
PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 4 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brought to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VIALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine.

Druggists, Shoemakers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address by letter
JOSHUA C. JENKINS,
Philadelphia.
16th mo. 19th, 1830. 60

PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

NO BLANKS.

THE SECOND CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 29th inst.

Sixty-six Number Lottery—Ten Drawn
Ballots.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of \$30,000	20 do	300	
1 do 20,000	30 do	200	
1 do 10,000	57 do	100	
1 do 5,000	57 do	50	
2 do 3,000	114 do	40	
3 do 2,110	114 do	30	
5 do 2,000	1710 do	10	
10 do 1,000	45624 do	5	
10 do 500			

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 66 numbers, making 34,320 tickets, and the drawing of NINE ballots, there will be 94 prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on them: 2,052 each having two of them on; and 43,624 each having one only, or none of the drawn numbers on, which will be the prizes of the lowest order.

To determine the fate of these tickets, the Sixty-six numbers, (from 1 to 66 inclusive) will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and nine of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination the 1st, 2d and 3d nos. drawn from the wheel, will be entitled to the Capital Prize of \$30,000
That having on it the 4th, 5th & 6th, to 20,000
That having on it the 6th, 7th & 8th, to 10,000
That having on it the 7th, 8th & 9th, to 5,000
Those two tickets having on them the 2d, 3d and 4th, or the 3d, 4th and 5th drawn, each 3,000

Those three tickets having on them the 5th, 6th and 7th, or the 6th, 7th and 9th, or the 6th, 8th and 9th, each 2,110

Those five tickets having on them the 5th, 6th & 8th—5th, 6th & 9th—5th, 7th & 8th—5th, 7th & 9th—5th, 8th and 9th—each 2,000

Those ten tickets having on them the 2d, 7th and 8th—2d, 7th and 9th—3d, 8th and 9th—3d, 7th and 8th—4th, 5th and 6th—4th, 5th and 7th—4th, 6th and 7th—4th, 8th and 9th—4th, 5th and 8th—4th, 6th and 9th—4th, 7th and 8th—each 1,000

Those ten tickets having on them the 3d, 5th & 8th; 3d, 5th & 9th; 3d, 6th & 7th; 3d, 6th & 8th; 3d, 6th & 9th; 4th, 5th & 7th; 4th, 5th & 8th; 4th, 5th & 9th; 4th, 6th & 7th; 4th, 6th & 8th; 4th, 6th & 9th—each 500

Those twenty tickets having on them the 1st, 7th and 8th—1st, 7th and 9th—1st, 8th and 9th—2d, 3d and 5th—2d, 3d and 6th—2d, 3d and 7th—2d, 3d and 8th—2d, 3d and 9th—2d, 4th and 5th—2d, 4th and 6th—2d, 4th and 7th—2d, 4th and 8th—2d, 4th and 9th—2d, 5th and 6th—2d, 5th and 7th—2d, 5th and 8th—2d, 5th and 9th—2d, 6th and 7th—2d, 6th and 8th—2d, 6th and 9th—each 300

All others with three of the drawn numbers on them, (being 30) each 200

Those 57 tickets having on them the 1st and 2d drawn numbers, each 100

Those 57 tickets having on them the 3d and 4th, each 50

Those 114 tickets having on them the 5th & 6th, or the 6th & 7th, each 40

Those 114 tickets having on them the 7th & 8th, or the 8th & 9th, each 30

All others with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1,710) each 10

And all tickets having one only of the drawn numbers on, or having none of them on, (being together 43,624) each 5

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 40 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,

Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months, 1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS.

1 " 1,000 "

1 " 800 "

1 " 300 "

And a great many of 100, 50, 40, 30, 20, and 10.

Gettysburg, Jan. 18. 19

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 1, Not yet received.

Olney's School Geography.

A practical System of Modern Geography; or, a view of the present state of the world; simplified and adapted to the capacity of youth: containing numerous tables, exhibiting the divisions, settlement, population, extent, lakes, canals, and the various institutions of the U. States and Europe; the different forms of government, prevailing religion, the latitude and longitude of the principal places on the globe; embellished with numerous engravings of manners, customs, &c. by J. OLNEY; accompanied by a New and Improved ATLAS, of Eleven Maps and Two Charts, beautifully colored: exhibiting the present Empires, Kingdoms, States, the population of all the principal cities and towns on the globe, the principal canals, length of rivers, height and height of mountains, worth of oceans, seas, lakes, gulphs, bays, sounds, deserts, the length of days and nights in the different latitudes, &c. and all the recent discoveries of Parry, Franklin, Clapperton and others.

The publishers have the pleasure to state, that the unparalleled popularity and extensive sale of this work, has already enabled them in the space of 20 months to print Five Editions; and they invite such ladies, gentlemen, school committees and teachers, as have not had an opportunity, to examine and test its value.

Instructors who have adopted this work have remarked, that one-half the time usually devoted to the study of Geography, may be saved by the use of this system; and also, that a more thorough knowledge of the science will be obtained from it, than from any other system in use.

Sixth Ed. New, just published, and for sale by JOHN M. CLAVENSON, Gettysburg, and the principal booksellers in the U. States.
Jan. 18. 31

REMOVAL,

AND A
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother, ZACHARIAH DANNER, into Partnership; that he has REMOVED his Store to the new Building, north-east corner of Baltimore and Middle-street, opposite the Eagle Inn; and that he has just returned from the City with a most SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, suitable to the Season, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass, & Queensware,

LEGHORN & STRAW

BONNETS,

GRINDSTONES,

WEAVERS' REEDS,

LIQUORS,

&c. &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased on the most accommodating terms, and can and will be sold as CHEAP or CHEAPER than at any other Establishment in the country. He is determined to sell—and he invites all who don't wish to see BARGAINS slip out of their hands, to call and examine his Goods. He feels confident, that from the moderate profits he intends to sell them at, the Public will be gratified after giving him a call.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which the highest price will be given.
Dec. 28. 19

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber would take this method of returning his thanks to the Citizens of MILLERS-TOWN and its vicinity, for the encouragement he has received, and would inform them, that he has taken

Ward's System,

and is prepared to cut and make Garments in the best and most fashionable manner; and his terms will be accommodating. He therefore invites the people to call and try, as he flatters himself they shall not be disappointed.

HEZ'IA VAN ORSDEL.
Millers-Town, Nov. 2. 19

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.
Gettysburg, Sept. 14. 19

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage which has heretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work,

which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of

of all kinds, and of a quality which he only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable, and suited to the present times; and although his terms are CASH, he will take COUNTRY PRODUCE and LUMBER in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market price.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS.

as from his long practice in the business, he presumes it generally known; and flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has received, he will continue to receive a share of patronage.

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

Carriage Hubs,

which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14. 19

NOTICE

To Constables, Wholesale Dealers, and Retailers of Foreign Merchandize.

PURSUANT to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830—CONSTABLES will take notice, that, agreeably to the second section of the Act graduating the duties upon Wholesale Dealers and Retailers of Merchandize, and prescribing the mode of issuing Licenses, and collecting said duties, they are required on or before the first day of January term next, to wit: the 24th day of January—to make on oath or affirmation, and deliver to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, a list of all the Wholesale and Retail Dealers of Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Vines or Distilled Spirits, except such as are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

MERCHANTS & DEALERS embraced in the provisions of the above recited Act, are hereby notified, that, according to the fifth section thereof, the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners will meet at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg, on Friday the 28th day of January next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear them (if they see proper to attend) as to the amount of their annual sales during the year previous.

Licenses to be taken out on or before the 1st day of May next, for one year.

Physicians, Apothecaries, Surgeons and Chemists, as respects any wine, &c. used in preparations for the sick, and all female traders, or single women, whose annual sales shall not exceed those of the 8th class below enumerated, shall not be required to take out License under the provisions of this Act.

The following will be the classification agreeably to the Act of Assembly:

1st cl. amt. of sales,	\$30,000—\$50	
2d do.	40,000	40
3d do.	30,000	30
4th do.	20,000	25
5th do.	15,000	20
6th do.	10,000	15
7th do.	5,000	12 50
8th do.	2,500	10

DAN'L SHEFFER, Associate
WM. MCLEAN, Judges.
JAS. MILHENNY,
THOS. EHREHART, County's
JACOB COVER, Clerk.
Dec. 28. 19

PROPOSALS.

For publishing a Weekly Newspaper, in the German Language, called

The Republican Statesman,

Or, PEOPLE'S REPORTER,

OF GETTYSBURG.

EDITED BY JOHN HERBST.

TO every German, who is acquainted with and loves his mother-tongue, the announcement of a weekly periodical, of an historical and political character, must be highly pleasing and desirable; and especially at the present time, when almost all Europe is in a state of agitation, for the purpose of obtaining that liberty, which we Americans, under the smiles of a kind Providence, enjoy. Whether they will accomplish their object, time alone can unfold. We, who are descendants of German ancestors, still feel—and will ever feel—a strong predilection in preserving our native tongue.

The most recent news of the day, embracing America, Europe—nay, even of the whole world—shall be given in this paper, and presented to the reader in intelligible language.

With regard to political views, the Editor will strictly adhere to republican principles. The welfare of his country will be his constant aim; and it will ever be his desire to promote the same, by fair and honorable means.

He disclaims being a member of the Masonic fraternity, and never intends to attach himself to that institution; at the same time he feels it a duty to declare, that he never will persecute Masonry for political purposes—truth shall be his guide.

It is hoped that every one who loves the German language will support this paper, especially as the news of the day will be published as early as in any other German paper, as the Editor will make copious translations from English papers.

CONDITIONS.

The Republican Statesman shall be printed weekly, with new type, on a medium sheet.

The annual price will be \$1 25, if paid within six months; \$1 50 will be charged if paid after that time.

No subscription can be discontinued until all arrears are paid. No subscription is taken for a shorter period than a year; and a failure to discontinue, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be published three times for one dollar per square, larger ones in proportion.

Gettysburg, Nov. 17. 19

SHOEMAKERS.

CLARKSON'S

and a great assortment of

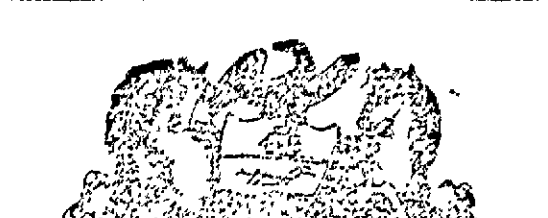
lasts, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time—where he has constantly on hand

LASTS.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14. 19

Nov. 23. 19

Nov. 23. 19



PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a CIRCUIT COURT, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court—to commence on Monday the 21st day of February next.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831. 19

CIRCUIT COURT.

1ST OF CAUSES, at issue in the Circuit Court of Adams County, and for Trial at a Circuit Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for said County, on the Third Monday, being the 21st day of February, 1831:—

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wierman.

David Wilson and John Garvin, Esq. Trustees of Moses Gourley, an Insolvent Debtor, vs. Abraham Scott.

David Witherow, vs. Peter Eply.

The Bank of Gettysburg, vs. James Dobbin, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.

Martin Ebert, vs. James D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens, and Frederick Keypley.

Thaddeus Stevens, vs. Martin Getz and John Duncan.

Daniel Deardorff, vs. Philip Graft.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lefever.

Anthony Deardorff vs. John L. Fuller.

GEO. WELSH, Clerk.

Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831. 19

For Sale or Rent,

THAT WELL KNOWN

Tavern Stand,

FORMERLY occupied by DAVID EBY, Esq. situated in Fayetteville, Franklin County, Pa. The house is about 60 feet front, containing 10 rooms with a Kitchen; a pump of good water at the door; also a good Stable and Grain-House.

A small Farm,

attached, will be Rented with it, if required.—ALSO,

One House,

fit for a Saddler or Tinner.

Possession given on the 1st of April.

J. & B. DARBY.

Fayetteville, Jan. 11. 19

farm of the late Judge Peters, west of the Schuylkill. The amendment was supported by Mr. Vaughn and opposed by Mr. Davis, of the city, and negatively, yeas 34, nays 58, after which the section as originally reported was adopted.

The second section relative to the canal between Middletown and Columbia, was then passed after some slight amendment.

The third section relative to the portage across the Allegheny mountain, was passed, after considerable debate between Messrs. Vaughn, Craft, Plumer, Blair, Ingersoll, and Williamson.

The fourth section appropriating \$125,000 to the relief of the western turnpike companies was next considered. Mr. Plumer spoke at considerable length in favor of the section, which was agreed to, yeas 64, nays 50.

The fifth section making appropriations to various objects, was then read, when Mr. Houston moved a division of the question, that each appropriation might be separately considered, which was agreed to. The first division, embracing the appropriation to the West Branch being under consideration, Mr. Valentine rose and made a long and eloquent speech in favor of its passage—Mr. Vaughn rose in opposition, and after speaking a short time gave way to a motion for adjournment, which was agreed to, yeas 49, nays 42.

January 27.

APPROPRIATION BILL.
As it now stands after having passed the House on a second reading, and ordered to be transmitted for a third reading, by a vote of 58 to 37.

Rail-road from Philadelphia to Columbia	600,000
Canal from Middletown to Columbia	116,170
North Branch Canal	100,000
West Branch Canal	200,000
Inlet to Lewisburg in Union county	25,000
Juniata Division and Rail-road over the Allegheny	700,000
Beaver and Shenango route	100,000
French Creek route	60,000
South Western turnpikes	125,000
Total Amount	\$2,026,170

To carry the above bill into execution, the Governor is authorized to borrow two millions four hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars and eighty-three cents.

The only alteration that has been made in the original bill, is the striking out \$80,000 for the Delaware division, \$50,000 for a slack water navigation of the Monongahela river; and 20,000 from the appropriation to the French creek feeder. The following additions have been made: \$25,000 to make an inlet to Lewisburg, in Union county, and \$125,000 to the South Western turnpikes.

January 28.

The improvement bill passed the House of Representatives this morning, on third reading, Yeas 56, Nays 38.

Banks.—During the present session of the Legislature, applications have been made in the House of Representatives for the following new Banks:

A Bank at Kimberton, Chester co.	Do.
Coatesville	Do.
Middletown, Dauphin county.	Do.
Northumberland, North'd co.	Do.
Danville, Columbia county.	Do.
Farmers & Traders Bank, city of Philadelphia.	Do.
Jefferson Bank	Do.

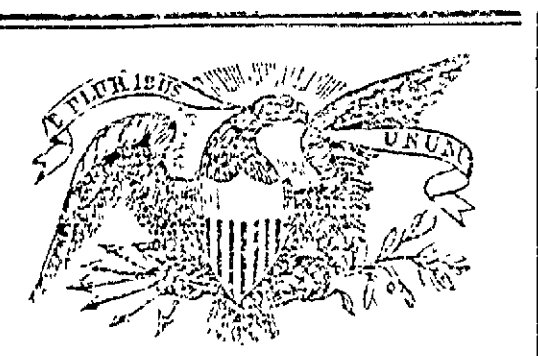
Taxation.—The following is said to be a correct view of the relative taxation of the principal European States:

	Per head	£.	s.	d.
England	3	0	5	
France	1	6	8	
The Netherlands	1	2	6	
Sweden	0	16	3	
Hesse Darmstadt	0	12	2 1/2	
Prussia	0	12	1	
Hesse Cassel	0	12	0	
Saxony	0	11	3	
Sardinia	0	11	2	
Denmark	0	10	4	
Baden	0	10	9	
Brunswick	0	10	0	
Spain	0	9	0	
Hanover	0	8	9	
Tuscany	0	8	8	
Naples	0	8	8	
Bavaria	0	8	7 1/2	
Württemberg	0	8	1 1/2	
Austria	0	6	7 1/2	
Norway	0	6	6	
Poland	0	4	8	
Russia	0	4	7	
Roman States	0	4	4	
Mecklin Schwerin	0	3	5	

It is stated in the Portsmouth Ohio Times, that a man came to that town, whose thirst for liquor was so insatiable, that he suffered a dentist to pull a sound tooth and sold it to him for 60 cents, with which he bought rum and got drunk.

The number of law-suits brought before the Russian tribunals last year was no less than two millions eight hundred and fifty thousand, so that, on an average, every seventeenth person had contrived to make a meal upon the bone of contention.

A writer in the Philadelphia American asks, if our builders would use cast iron pipes (round and square), instead of making cumbersome inefficient and insecure brick chimneys, would it not be an improvement in the art of building? They would take up less room; be more secure in case of fire; would draw better, and could be so contrived as to be more easily cleaned, (if necessary) than the expensive, unsightly projections which encumber our rooms at present.



ADAMS SENTINEL. GETTYSBURG, FEB. 1.

The Anniversary meeting of the "Sunday School Union of Adams county," will be held in Mr. McCaughy's Church this forenoon, at 11 o'clock.

Official Annunciation.—The "Globe," a new paper in Washington, under the auspices of the President, makes the following announcement of Gen. Jackson's intentions, as respects being a candidate for re-election:—

"We are permitted to say, that if it should be the will of the Nation to call on the President to serve a second term in the Chief Magistracy, he will not decline the summons."

The petitions to the Legislature, complaining of the official conduct of Judge Pennington, of the 3d Judicial District, have been withdrawn, and the committee discharged. It is the intention of the Judge to resign early in the spring.

MORTIMER CUNNINGHAM, the Post-Master in Abingdon, Harford county, Md. has been committed to prison, for pilfering from the mails, which passed through his office. He made an obstinate resistance before he was taken.

JOSIAH S. JOHNSTON, Esq. has been re-elected U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Louisiana.

From a memorial of considerable length, presented to Congress by the Cherokee deputation, we extract the closing part. The whole sets forth the rights which that nation has to the land it occupies, a right by reason, occupation and treaty; and the wrongs which the people have experienced, especially of late, at the hands of the Georgians.

"Many other cases of aggravating character could be stated, did the nature of a memorial allow, supported by unexceptionable evidence. To convince the United States of our friendship and devotedness to treaty obligations we have endured much, though with bleeding hearts, but in peace—And we hope enough has been done to convince even the most sceptic that a treaty 'on reasonable terms' can never be obtained of our nation, and that it is time to close this scene of operations, never contemplated by the compact between the state of Georgia and the U. States. How far we have contributed to keep bright the chain of friendship which binds us to these United States, is within the reach of your knowledge. It is ours to maintain it, until, perhaps, the plaintive voice of an Indian from the south shall no more be heard within your halls of legislation.

Our nation and our people may cease to exist before another revolving year re-assembles this august assembly of great men. We implore that our people may not be denounced as savages, unfit for the 'good neighborhood' guaranteed to them by treaty. We cannot better express the rights of our nation than they are developed on the face of the document we herewith submit; and the desires of our nation, than to pray a faithful fulfilment of the promises made by its illustrious author through his Secretary. Between the compulsive measures of Georgia and our destruction we ask the interposition of your authority, and a remembrance of the bond of perpetual peace pledged for our safety, the safety of the last fragments of once mighty nations, that have gazed for a while upon your civilization and prosperity, but which now totter on the brink of angry billows whose waves have covered in oblivion other nations that were once happy, but are now no more!

The schools where our children learn to read the word of God, the churches where our people now sing his praise, and where they are taught that 'of one blood' he created all the nations of the earth, the fields they have cleared, and the orchards they have planted; the houses they have built, are all dear to the Cherokees, and there they expect to live and to die, on the lands inherited from their fathers, as the firm friends of all the people of these U. States.

R. TAYLOR,
JOHN RIDGE,
W. S. COODY,
In behalf of the Cherokee Nation.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 15.

Our whole navy, large, building and launched, consists of 12 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 16 sloops of war, and 7 schooners, masted and sailing in all, probably 2,500 guns. Of these, 1 ship of the line, 4 frigates of the first class, 1 frigate of the second class, 12 sloops of war, 4 schooners, in all 22 sail, are in commission.

A professorship has been established in Washington College, West Pennsylvania, for the special purpose of qualifying persons to take charge of English schools. Such a professorship, remarks the Philadelphia Gazette, should be established in every college in the

Union, and lecturers should be employed to go from country to country, instructing teachers how to keep schools and parents how schools should be kept.

Fourteen newspapers are allowed every member of the Massachusetts Legislature during the Session, which are paid at the public expense. The Treasurer's report discloses that the sum of \$2,237 71 was expended on newspapers exclusively for private accommodation.

In order that our readers may have something like a correct idea of the vast amount of private business which has accumulated, and is constantly accumulating before Congress, we state, there were One Hundred and Thirteen distinct and separate memorials and petitions presented to the House of Representatives alone, on Monday, the 21st inst. Of this whole number, it is quite possible, may even probable, that the object of not one, even though undeniably just and expedient, will be accomplished at the present Session.—*Nat. Int.*

Opinion of the Missionaries concerning the Cherokees.—On the 29th December, the Missionaries in the Cherokee Nation held a meeting at New Echota, at which they adopted several resolutions, and a long address, of great interest as we have no doubt it will prove, to all dispassionate and virtuous men in this community. Twelve missionaries, from eleven stations, were present.—They signed the report of the proceedings, which is published in the Cherokee Phoenix. They state it as their decided opinion, that the wishes of the great mass of the Cherokees, with but a few individual exceptions, are decidedly opposed to emigration; that the majority of those between childhood and middle age, can read their language, some think many more; the women generally make cloth many families raise cotton; even six years ago, nearly three thousand ploughs were enumerated among them; their poorest dwellings are not meaner than those of some neighboring whites. There are 350 members of different churches, the greater part of whom are Indians.

The meeting, after mature deliberation, resolved that the Indian question is, in their view, of great moral importance.

In the Rutland Herald is a story that a "Bay State Yankee" lately smuggled a lot of goods from Canada, safely, by driving by the Custom House at full speed, at night, and when chased by the officer, after going two miles, turning and meeting him. The officer asked if he had seen a man with a load of goods; he replied he had, half a mile behind him; and when the officer was going one way, the smuggler turned upon another road, and journeyed at his ease.

PRICES CURRENT.			
BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.			
Flour,	6 12	Oats,	40
Wheat, (red)	1 25	Whiskey,	26
" (white)	1 30	Apple Brandy,	26
Corn,	70	Plaster,	4 31
Rye,	70	Flaxseed,	1 15

MARRIED.
On the 20th ult. by the Rev. J. L. Hirsch, Mr. Henry Myers, to Miss Susanna Wrenman—both of Huntington township.

On Thursday last, Mr. Andrew Work, of Washington county, Md. to Miss Hannah Miller, of Huntington township.

DIED.
On Saturday last, Mr. Jacob Sharar, of Cumberland township.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN J. STEPHENS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

THOS. STEPHENS, Adm'r.
Feb. 1.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, late of Cumberland township, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of April next. And all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present their accounts, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the above date, to the subscriber, or if more convenient, to JOHN GARVIN, Esq. Gettysburg.

ALEXR CAMPBELL, Adm'r.
Feb. 1.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Expona issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 22d day of February, inst. at 2 o'clock, p.m., at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

A Tract of Land.

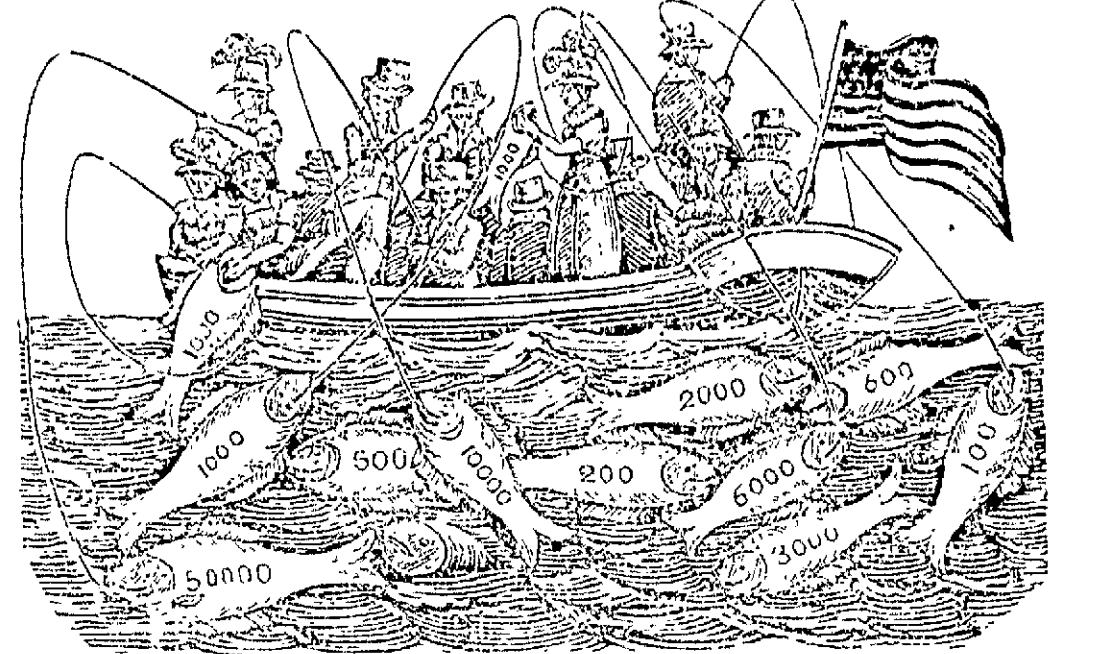
Situate in Maryland township, Adams county, adjoining Tracts of James McIlhenny, John Veir and others, containing 1 1/2 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, &

and a Log Barn. Said land taken in execution as the Estate of John McIlhenny.

W. M. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 1.

CLARKSON SELLS THE BAIT.



THE THIRD CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 12th inst.
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.	
1 of \$20,000	
1	10,000
1	2,500
1	1,500
5	1,000
5	500
5	400
10	300
20	200
35	100
51	50
51	40
51	30
102	25
102	20
1479	10
11475	5

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 22d day of February inst.

A Farm,
Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Martin Hollibaugh, John Plocher and others, containing

52 ACRES,

more or less, on which are erected

Two Log Houses, &c.

There is a young Orchard on the farm; also, a spring of water—and Rockcreek runs along the farm.—To be sold as the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, p.m. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

ALEXR CAMPBELL, Adm'r.
Feb. 1.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 25th of April next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

MICHAEL MENICHI.
Feb. 1.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

CHRISTIAN ORNDORFF,

deceased, to wit: John Orndorff, Polly, intermarried with Walter Coaker, Jacob Orndorff, Samuel Orndorff, Mary Ann Orndorff, and David Orndorff, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the first day of March next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Feb. 1.

LIST OF JURORS FOR CIRCUIT COURT.

Borough—J. A. Farnsworth, John Garvin, George Surdock, James Ziegler, Robert G. Hager.

At Pleasant—Messrs. McIlhenny, John Ditch, Ezekiah Houghton, Wm. Thompson.

To Town—John Shuler.

Handwritten—John Orr, Andrew Stewart, John Marshall, John Muckley, Jr. Wm. McCullough.

Borough—Gen. Henry, John Smith, Geo. Hersh, David Ditch.

At Pleasant—John Ditch, Henry Brickerhoff.

At Pleasant—John Ditch, Wm. Scott, David Hager, Samuel Arthur.

At Pleasant—John Ditch, Joseph Lashaw, Samuel Hager, John Wagon, Henry Fend.

At Pleasant—John Ditch, Henry Brickerhoff, Henry Arthur, John Ditch.

At Pleasant—John Ditch, Adria S. D. Ditch, David Ditch.

At Pleasant—John Ditch.

At Pleasant—John Ditch, Jacob Hager, John Ditch, Jacob Hager, John Ditch, Jacob Hager.

At Pleasant—John Ditch, John Ditch, John Ditch, John Ditch.

At Pleasant—John Ditch, John Ditch, John Ditch, John Ditch.

At Pleasant—John Ditch, John Ditch, John Ditch, John Ditch.

At Pleasant—John Ditch, John Ditch, John Ditch, John Ditch.

At Pleasant—John Ditch, John Ditch, John Ditch, John Ditch.

Tickets, \$5—Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 Prize of **2,500 DOLLARS.**

1 " **1,000** "

1 " **800** "

1 " **300** "

And a great many of

100, 50, 40, 30, 20, and 10.

Application ought to be made soon, so as to have a choice of the

bait.

Gettysburg, Feb. 1.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 2,

Not yet received.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other

persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the first day of March next, to wit:

The account of John Marshall, Executor of the Estate of Christina Timmons, deceased.

The account of Joseph Kepner, Administrator of the Estate of Nancy Null, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fahnestock, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Tucker, deceased.

The account of Joseph B. Nickel, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of John Nickel, deceased.

The account of Daniel Myers, Philip Myers, and Michael Wiest, Executors of the Estate of Ludwick Myers, deceased.

The account of Conrad Snyder and Jacob Wortz, Administrators of the Estate of John Houk, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Reed, Administrator of the Estate of Charles S. Dittlerline, deceased.

The account of Jacob Wortz, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of John Shriver, Esq. deceased.

The account of Maria A. MTagert, Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick MFarland, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Ghinter, Executor of the Estate of George Reinecker, deceased.

The account of James McClain and Jacob Will, Executors of the Estate of James McClain, deceased.

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Abraham Miller, deceased.

The account of Anthony B. Kurtz, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

The account of John Garvin, one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship account of the Administrator of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guardian of Polly Hollinger, and Jacob Hollinger, now deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.

Register's Office, Gettysburg,

Feb. 1, 1831.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

Late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, (widow) and children, Catherine Rife, John Rife, Polly Rife, Marks Rife, Andrew Rife, Susanna Rife, and David Rife, that on

THE 25th

will be held on Saturday the 25th of February next, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Isaac Rife, Grove, and Andrew Marshall, containing about One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less, to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

W. M. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1831.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

Late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Elizabeth, (widow) and children, Catherine Rife, John Rife, Polly Rife, Marks Rife, Andrew Rife, Susanna Rife, and David Rife, that on

THE 25th

will be held on Saturday the 25th of February next, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Isaac Rife, Grove, and Andrew Marshall, containing about One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less, to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

W. M. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25, 1831.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

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From the Frederick Town Herald of Jan. 22.
Examination of Markley.—We have conversed with Mr. King, the gentleman who went to Baltimore to attend the examination of MARKLEY, which took place on Saturday last, and his statements would induce a belief that Markley is one of the party which committed the murders. Mr. King has known Markley for a long time, and was one of the witnesses on whose testimony he was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary—but, on being confronted with Mr. K. he pretended that he did not know him or Mr. Newey, and said that he had not been in Frederick county for ten years.

Among the clothing of Mr. Newey, there was a pair of pantaloons of a peculiar make, of velvet, that were torn short for him, and which had been torn or ripped on one side, near the pocket, and sewed up with white thread. This pair of pantaloons Mr. King had seen Mr. Newey frequently wear, and had often joked with him on their singular appearance—and at one time was about purchasing them. On being asked by the magistrate if he recollected Mr. Newey's clothing he described correctly the pantaloons above mentioned, and on examining Markley's bundle, a pair of pantaloons of precisely the same materials, &c. were discovered, which Mr. King made out were Mr. Newey's property. In Markley's bundle there were other articles of clothing, which Mr. King thinks will be identified by the neighbors, as belonging to Mr. Newey's family.

There was also in the bundle about a yard and a half of calico, with large cross bars of yellow and green, which it is thought may have been purchased of store-keepers in the neighborhood, in consequence of Mrs. Newey's "peculiar situation"—a specimen has been left with us, and store-keepers, residing in the late Mr. Newey's neighborhood, are invited to call and examine it. We are further informed by Mr. King, that Markley stated where he was on every night except that on which the murder was committed—but of that night he could give no account.

We learn from the Baltimore "Patriot," that Markley had an accomplice, described as a stout, good looking, intelligent fellow, fair complexion, sandy hair and whiskers, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and is supposed to have accompanied Markley to Baltimore after the murder.

The "Patriot" also states, that Markley was seen the day before the murder and arson was committed, within two miles of Newey's dwelling, and made inquiry whether he still resided in the same place, threatening that he would destroy the whole family, and then give himself up to be hung. On the night after, Markley and his companion staid at Smith's town, distance six miles from Newey's house; they sat up all night and departed by day break in the morning. He was recommended and will be delivered to the sheriff of Frederick county, preparatory to his trial.

The following instance of human suffering we copy from a Chester (Pa.) paper; it illustrates the fidelity of the dogs.
 "One awful catastrophe has come to our knowledge, the effect of the inclement weather on Friday evening. Jonathan Clayton and another man, his cousin (whose name we have not heard) attempted to go home late in the evening, but that home they were never more to see. A person passing next morning between the Providence School House and the Meeting House, was attacked by a dog. Perceiving something unusual in the manner of the animal, he was led to discover the body of a man; the face only of which was above the snow—the body was that of the unfortunate Jonathan Clayton."

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
 We have been favored by a gentleman in this city, with the following extract of a letter recently received by him from a friend, dated

ELLSBURG, Nov. 25.

"The epidemic which has prevailed in different parts of Russia still continues; and a very alarming circumstance is, that when its course is supposed to have been arrested at one point, it sometimes appears at the distance of from 30 to 80 German miles, passing over the immediate country without affecting it. A post which recently arrived from Moscow, reported 300 new cases which had appeared in one day; and 1160 appeared on the last day of which we have accounts by another post. The thermometer has been as low as 15° below zero at Gessle in Sweden; and, of course, in Russia also the weather must have been very cold; yet the disease is not checked. The Imperial Court at St. Petersburg, were prepared to retreat, in case of danger, to Weburg in Finland."

Bolivar.—The following proclamation was issued at Santa Martha just before the Ramona sailed, which has arrived here in 38 days, having left there on the 15th December. There is hardly a doubt that the next arrival from that quarter will bring tidings of the death of the great South American Liberator. An intelligent and obliging friend has favored the Editor of the Patriot with the subjoined translation.

Bolivia.—You have witnessed my efforts to plant liberty where tyranny before reigned—I have labored with

disinterestedness, sacrificing my own fortune and even my tranquillity—I resigned the command when I was persuaded that you no longer had any confidence in my disinterestedness, my enemies abused your credulity and trampled upon what to me is held most sacred, my reputation and my love of liberty. I have been the victim of my persecutors, who have driven me to the borders of the grave—I freely pardon them.

Upon my departure from among you, my affection dictates to me the propriety of manifesting to you my last desires—I aspire not to a higher glory than the consolidation of Colombia—it is the duty of all to labor for the greatest benefit of the Union. The people must obey the actual Government to liberate themselves from anarchy. The ministers of the Sanctuary must direct their prayers to Heaven, and the Soldiers must employ their swords in defence of social rights.

Colombians!—Should my death be the means of allaying the rage of party spirit, and consolidating the Union, I go down in tranquillity to the tomb.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

A private letter from Paris states, that the Methodists have, of all other religious denominations, gained the most by the Revolution of July last.—Availing themselves of the new freedom of worship, they have already opened in Paris three Chapels, with the following inscription in French, "Protestant worship, with no salary from the State, entry gratis."

There is a weekly market for live stock held in Brighton, near Boston, a species of Smithfield—in which, during the past year, the sales of beef cattle, stores, sheep and swine, amounted to one million four hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-two cents; exceeding twenty-seven thousand dollars per week.

Annual Report of Deaths.—The number of deaths in the city of New-York during the year 1830, was FIVE THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVEN; being an increase of 443 above the number in 1829. Males 3030, females 2507; male adults 1390, female adults 1067; boys 1640, girls 1441.

The President and Mr. Calhoun.

We presume the following explanation of the difficulty said to exist between the President and Vice President, which we copy from the Washington correspondent of a semi-official print, may be relied upon as correct.

Phil. Eng.

When the news of General Jackson's having taken St. Marks and Pensacola reached Washington, President Monroe convened a Cabinet council—the transaction being connected with the War Department, the Secretary of War was of course first called upon for his opinion in relation to the course to be pursued. Mr. Calhoun proposed a court of inquiry—but after a careful examination of the whole ground in which the relations to Spain as well as the orders given to General Jackson and the actual posture of affairs when he reached the confines of Florida were taken into consideration, it was determined by Mr. Monroe to restore the captured posts, and lay the correspondence and proceedings before congress. The decision was cordially acquiesced in by Mr. Calhoun, and General Jackson was zealously sustained by his most particular friends in congress, as also by Mr. Adams, who wrote a very able vindication of Gen. Jackson in his letter to the Spanish Minister.

It seems that within the last year, Gen. Jackson had received information in relation to these proceedings, which has led him to believe that Mr. Calhoun was actuated in the proposition for an inquiry by a feeling of hostility, rather than a sense of official duty; and a correspondence has ensued between them touching the proceedings of the cabinet, and the views of the administration as to the nature and extent of the orders under which the General acted. This

correspondence has been conducted with some asperity on both sides, and has terminated in a suspension, for the present, of private personal intercourse; but their political relations are unchanged—both, as heretofore, are devoted to the maintenance of the republican principles and policy of the government, and their mutual friends are determined to regard this difference as a private affair, arising, perhaps, from a mere misapprehension of motives on both sides, which cannot rightfully be permitted to affect any existing or future measures of government, or produce political divisions among the friends of the administration.

A memorial has been presented to Congress by a portion of the Creek Nation, in Alabama, which unfolds an act of disgraceful perfidy on the part of the administration. Promises, it seems, had been made during the last summer that those who wished to remove to the West of the Mississippi, should have the Country secured to them in fee simple; that the expenses of their journey should be borne, and provision made for their subsistence for a year after their arrival. Not yet experienced in Jackson faith, a considerable portion of the Creek nation credulously listened to these promises; and neglected to plant their crops of corn and other articles necessary for their subsistence.

They are now told that unless the entire Creek nation should resolve to leave their country, no assistance will be afforded to those who had prepared to emigrate; and the administration has left those who relied on its promises to starve in their own country—a subject of insult and derision to the party who have been opposed to emigration. The memorialists ask of Congress that the promises of the Government should be redeemed.

Wheeling Gaz.

Holland.—The New-York Standard states on the authority of the Paris Temps, that two hundred Belgians, exasperated at the tyrannical and brutal conduct of the Dutch troops in their wanton attack upon Antwerp, have associated themselves together and sworn that they will lay Holland under water or perish in the attempt. They have gone towards Cranpene, the ground in that vicinity affording the greatest facilities for the undertaking. Such a thing may be. The situation of Holland is such that the whole country, or nearly all of it can be inundated. Defended from the ocean by immense dykes, the result of the patient labor of ages, Holland is at all times in the most imminent danger. A slight convulsion of nature, or the vindictive malice of a belligerent neighbor might in a moment work them fearful woe.

Goldsmith in the Traveller aptly describes the local situation of Holland.

—'And Ocean rising o'er the pile, Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile.'

As, by the breaking of the dykes, thousands and thousands of the inhabitants would perish, we hope no such compact has been made, or if made, that the objects of it will never be carried into effect.

From Kentucky we learn that the election of a Senator of the U. States (to succeed Mr. Rowan) has been postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

The Legislature was to adjourn on the 15th ult. On the 15th, the State Officers were elected, and are all declared friends of Mr. CLAY.—**Nat. Int.**

The coinage effected at the Mint of the U. States within the last year, amounts to \$3,155,620, comprising \$643,105 in gold coins, \$3,495,400 in silver, \$17,115 in copper, and consisting of 8,357,191 pieces of coin, viz:—

Half eagles, 126,351 making \$631,735

Quarter eagles, 4,540 " 11,350

Half dollars, 4,764,800 " 2,382,400

Dimes, 510,000 " 51,000

Half dimes, 1,240,000 " 62,000

Cents, 1,211,500 " 12,115

8,357,191 \$3,155,620

Of the amount of gold coined within the last year, about \$125,000 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$19,000 from Africa; \$466,000 from the gold region of the United States, and about \$33,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the gold of the United States above mentioned, \$74,000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia, 204,000 from North Carolina, \$26,000 from South Carolina, and \$242,000 from Georgia.

By the Auditor General's Report of the State of Pennsylvania, it appears that the Commonwealth owns,

In Bank Stock, 2,108,700 00

Turkey Stock, 1,911,243 39

Bridge Stock, 410,000 00

Canal Stock, 200,000 00

\$4,629,943 39

The dividends received by the State on the Bank Stock, amounted during the last year to \$121,716; and on bridge, Canal and Turkey Stocks to \$39,745.

In illustration of the character of the New-York merchants, the Mercantile Advertiser of that city states that of 2,600,000 dollars due from the 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. last in custom house bonds, all has been paid except \$108; and that amount, it is expected, will be collected very shortly.

Negro stealing.—Doctor Allen has been convicted at Opelousas, La. for negro stealing, and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment, at hard labor.

Mail by Rail Ways.—The great facility of transportation by Rail-ways has attracted the attention of the Post-office Department in England, and we find by a Liverpool paper that directions have lately been received at the Manchester and Liverpool post offices from the postmaster general, to forward the mail between these towns by the rail-way. This order was first put into execution on the 2d of December.—The bags are taken between the Manchester post-office and the rail-way in a new light mail cart belonging to the post office, under the care of a guard. These arrangements will afford a very great accommodation to the inhabitants of both towns. The British Government has also made an arrangement with the Rail-way Company for the conveyance of troops in case of emergency, so that a regiment, which, by the usual mode of marching by divisions, was three days upon the road, will now be transported in two hours.

A petition is about to be presented to the Legislature, praying the enactment of a law to require of all canal contractors to prohibit the use of ardent spirits among the men they employ on the line.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

The Senate Chamber, yesterday, presented an interesting spectacle.—From a desire to hear Mr. Wirt's continuation of his Speech in defence of Judge Peck before the Court of Impeachment, the galleries were thronged at an early hour with an array of all the beauty of the fairer sex, to the exclusion almost of the male auditors. The double row of Senators on each hand of the presiding officer, whilst the galleries beamed with radiant lustre above them, beheld the area of the Chamber and the lobbies literally filled to overflowing with Members of the other House, strangers and gentlemen of distinction. Hundreds of persons who attempted to obtain entrance had to return home disappointed. Mr. Wirt cannot but have been gratified (unless entirely wearied of vanity) with these proofs of the high esteem in which both his character and his abilities are held by those of his fellow-citizens to whom he is best known.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, of which we had an inkling some days ago, has at length made its appearance in the House of Representatives, accompanied by a bill to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary act. The report was presented by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, and a Counter Report, or protest, is to be presented by the minority of the committee. The Members of the Committee who have

sanctioned this Report, are Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, Mr. Gordon, of Virginia, Mr. DANIEL, of Kentucky, and Mr. FOSTER, of Georgia. The Members who make the Counter-Report are Mr. BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania, Mr. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, and Mr. WHITTE, of Louisiana. Both these reports we shall lay before our readers, as soon as we can get copies of them.

We have only had an opportunity to take a hasty glance at the one which accompanied the bill: in which glance, however, we discover that the committee declare that they have, after much investigation of the subject, come to the conclusion that the 25th section of the Judiciary act is unconstitutional, and ought to be repealed. Of Mr. Davis's opinion on this subject we were sufficiently apprised before; but we hardly expected that a majority of any standing committee of Congress could be brought to concur with him. So it is, however, and there appears to be every probability of the subject being brought to the test of a vote—not to-day, however, for we understand that, by agreement, the further consideration of the subject will be postponed for a few days, to give time to have both reports printed and perused by the Members.

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The High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck was occupied during the remainder of the day with the able and eloquent argument of Mr. Wirt, in favor of the respondent. At 4 o'clock Mr. Wirt having concluded, the Court adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bill from the Senate for the compensation of the witnesses and others attending the trial of Judge Peck, was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Numerous other bills from the Senate were also passed through the preliminary stages of legislation.

The bill reported on Monday by Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to repeal the twenty-fifth section of the act establishing the Judicial Courts of the Union, passed in the year 1789, was then taken up. The section in question is the one providing that a judgment or decree of the highest court of law or equity in a State, upon a question involving "the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States," may be re-examined and revised, or affirmed, by the Supreme Court. An animated discussion ensued upon this important question, which continued until the close of the hour; Messrs. Doddridge, Buchanan, Strong, Martin, Ramsey, Daniel, Archer, Wickliffe, and Ellsworth, severally addressing the Chairman on the subject. Mr. Johnston, of Kentucky, had risen to speak upon the question, when the debate was arrested by the expiration of the allotted time.

January 27.

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In the House of Representatives, after the usual presentation of reports, the Speaker submitted a memorial from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the tariff du-

ties on iron; which, at a subsequent period of the sitting, led to a long discussion, in which Messrs. Speight, Ramsey, McDuffie, Mallory, Miller, Campbell, Huntington, Barbour, of Virginia, and Hall participated; and was ultimately referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

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After the presentation and consideration of several bills and resolutions, the Senate again resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment for the continuation of the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri. Mr. Storrs concluded his argument at a quarter before 3 o'clock, when the Court adjourned. Mr. Buchanan will assume the floor to-day, and make the closing plea on the part of the House of Representatives.

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In the Senate yesterday, the bill for amending the law respecting Copy Rights, and the bill for extending the time for completing the Fifth Census, were passed to a third reading; and the bills for the construction of three Schooners for the Naval service, and to amend the act for the appropriation of public lands for the cultivation of the vine and the olive, were severally read a third time and finally passed. Mr. BUCHANAN commenced his reply in the case of Judge Peck.—He proceeds in continuation to-day.

A resolution was offered yesterday in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Lecompte, to limit the term of service of the Judges, but the House refused to consider the resolution by a vote of 115 to 60. The House, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, passed upon the bill from the Senate to authorize the payment of the witnesses in attendance here on the trial of Judge Peck, which was ordered to be read a third time to-day. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Ellsworth, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the mode in which the annuities are paid to the Cherokee nation.

A new attack, emanating from the Jackson party, was made on our Judiciary system yesterday, in the resolution offered by Mr. Lecompte. All the members from Tennessee with the exception of Mr. Polk, Mr. Crockett, and Mr. Isaacs, (who was not in his seat) voted for the consideration of this resolution; but it was happily put down by a vote of nearly 2 to 1. The ayes being only 60, the noes 115. Had the House been full, the noes would have been increased to near 140. This vote indicates pretty nearly what will be the vote on the repeal of the 25th Section of the Judiciary Bill, if a vote should be taken during the present Session.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 25.

THE TEMPORARY LOAN.

We understand that the temporary loan of \$250,000, authorized by the act of the 12th inst. re-inbursable in six months at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent, has been negotiated with the bank of Pennsylvania, at an interest of 4½ per cent per annum.

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Improvement Bill came up on second reading in the House of Representatives yesterday. The section relative to the rail road from Philadelphia to Columbia was first considered. Mr. Pettit moved an amendment, authorizing a branch from the corner of Vine and Broad streets to sloop navigation on the Schuylkill. Some debate took place on this motion between Messrs. Pettit, Brown, Davis, of the city, Alexander, McSherry, Slemmer, and Patterson, after which it was negatived. Mr. Parke then offered an amendment, leaving it discretionary with the canal commissioners to complete so much of the first twenty miles as they might deem consistent with the general progress of the road, which amendment was opposed by Mr. Ingersoll and negatived, yeas 36, nays 57. Mr. Peltz then proposed an amendment authorizing the crossing of Schuylkill at Fair Mount, agreeably to the report of Major Douglass. Mr. Heston supported the amendment, which was opposed by Messrs. Blair and Brown, and negatived, yeas 34, nays 84. Mr. Parke then moved to strike out twenty miles, the part contemplated to be completed, and insert fifteen, which was opposed by Messrs. Valentini, Ingersoll, and Brown, and negatived. Mr. Slemmer offered an amendment authorizing the location along the bed of the old Union canal, and crossing the Schuylkill at the farm of the late Judge Peters, which was also negatived. Mr. Waugh proposed to make the eastern termination at the

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We understand that the temporary loan of \$250,000, authorized by the act of the 12th inst. re-imbursable in six months at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent, has been negotiated with the bank of Pennsylvania, at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The Improvement Bill came up on second reading in the House of Representatives yesterday. The section relative to the rail road from Philadelphia to Columbia was first considered. Mr. Pettit moved an amendment, authorizing a branch from the corner of Vine and Broad streets to sloop navigation on the Schuylkill. Some debate took place on this motion between Messrs. Pettit, Brown, Davis, of the city, Alexander, McSherry, Stiemmer, and Patterson, after which it was negatived. Mr. Parke then offered an amendment, leaving it discretionary with the canal commissioners to complete so much of the first twenty miles as they might deem consistent with the general progress of the road, which amendment was opposed by Mr. Ingersoll and negatived, yeas 56, noes 57. Mr. Peltz then proposed an amendment authorizing the crossing of Schuylkill at Fair Mount, agreeably to the report of Major Douglass. Mr. Heston supported the amendment, which was opposed by Messrs. Blair and Brown and negatived, yeas 54, noes 54. Mr. Parke then moved to strike out twenty miles, the part completed to be completed, and insert fifteen miles, which was opposed by Messrs. Venable, Ingersoll, and Brown, and negatived. Mr. Stiemmer offered an amendment authorizing the location along the bed of the old Union canal, and crossing the Schuylkill at the farm of the late Judge Peters, which was also negatived. Mr. Waugh proposed to make the eastern termination at the

disinterestedness, sacrificing my own fortune and even my tranquility—I resigned the command when I was persuaded that you no longer had any confidence in my disinterestedness, my enemies abused your credulity and tempted upon what to me is held most sacred, my reputation and my love of Liberty. I have been the victim of my persecutors, who have driven me to the borders of the grave—I freely pardon them.

Upon my departure from among you, my affection dictates to me the propriety of manifesting to you my last desires—I aspire not to a higher glory than the consolidation of Colombia—it is the duty of all to labor for the greatest benefit of the Union. The people must obey the actual Government to liberate themselves from anarchy. The ministers of the Sanctuary must direct their prayers to Heaven, and the Soldiers must employ their swords in defence of social rights.

Colombians!—Should my death be the means of allaying the rage of party spirit, and consolidating the Union, I go down in tranquility to the tomb.

SIMON BOLIVAR.

A private letter from Paris states, that the Methodists have, of all other religious denominations, gained the most by the Revolution of July last.—Availing themselves of the new freedom of worship, they have already opened in Paris three Chapels, with the following inscription in French, "Protestant worship, with no salary from the State, entry gratis."

There is a weekly market for live stock held in Brighton, near Boston, a species of Smithfield—in which, during the past year, the sales of beef cattle, stores, sheep and swine, amounted to one million four hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-two cents; exceeding twenty-seven thousand dollars per week.

Annual Report of Deaths.—The number of deaths in the city of New-York during the year 1830, was FIVE THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVEN; being an increase of 413 above the number in 1829. Males 3030, females 2507; male adults 1390, female adults 1067; boys 1640, girls 1441.

The President and Mr. Calhoun.

We presume the following explanation of the difficulty said to exist between the President and Vice President, which we copy from the Washington correspondent of a semi-official print, may be relied upon as correct.

[Phil. Eng.]

When the news of General Jackson's having taken St. Marks and Pensacola reached Washington, President Monroe convened a Cabinet council—the transaction being connected with the War Department, the Secretary of War was of course first called upon for his opinion in relation to the course to be pursued. Mr. Calhoun proposed a court of inquiry—but after a careful examination of the whole ground, in which the relations to Spain as well as the orders given to General Jackson and the actual posture of affairs when he reached the confines of Florida were taken into consideration, it was determined by Mr. Monroe to restore the captured posts, and lay the correspondence and proceedings before congress. The decision was cordially acquiesced in by Mr. Calhoun, and General Jackson was zealously sustained by his most particular friends in congress, as also by Mr. Adams, who wrote a very able vindication of Gen. Jackson in his letter to the Spanish Minister.

It seems that within the last year, Gen. Jackson had received information in relation to these proceedings, which has led him to believe that Mr. Calhoun was actuated in the proposition for an inquiry by a feeling of hostility, rather than a sense of official duty; and a correspondence has ensued between them touching the proceedings of the cabinet, and the views of the administration as to the nature and extent of the orders under which the General acted. This correspondence has been conducted with some asperity on both sides, and has terminated in a suspension, for the present, of private personal intercourse; but their political relations are unchanged—both, as heretofore, are devoted to the maintenance of the republican principles and policy of the government, and their mutual friends are determined to regard this difference as a private affair, arising, perhaps, from a mere misapprehension of motives on both sides, which cannot rightfully be permitted to affect any existing or future measures of government, or produce political divisions among the friends of the administration.

A memorial has been presented to Congress by a portion of the Creek Nation, in Alabama, which unfolds an act of disgraceful perfidy on the part of the administration. Promises, it seems, had been made during the last summer, that those who wished to remove to the West of the Mississippi, should have the Country secured to them in fee simple; that the expenses of their journey should be borne, and provision made for their subsistence for a year after their arrival. Not yet experienced in Jackson faith, a considerable portion of the Creek nation credulously listened to these promises; and neglected to plant their crops of corn and other articles necessary for their subsistence.—

They are now told that unless the entire Creek nation should resolve to leave their country, no assistance will be afforded to those who had prepared to emigrate; and the administration has left those who relied on its promises to starve in their own country—a subject of insult and derision to the party who have been opposed to emigration. The memorialists ask of Congress that the promises of the Government should be redeemed.

Wheeling Gz.

Holland.—The New-York Standard states on the authority of the Paris *Temps*, that two hundred Belgians, exasperated at the tyrannical and brutal conduct of the Dutch troops in their wanton attack upon Antwerp, have associated themselves together and sworn that they will lay Holland under water or perish in the attempt. They have gone towards Crapine, the ground in that vicinity affording the greatest facilities for the undertaking. Such a thing may be. The situation of Holland is such that the whole country, or nearly all of it can be inundated. Defended from the ocean by immense dykes, the result of the patient labor of ages, Holland is at all times in the most imminent danger. A slight convulsion of nature, or the vindictive malice of a belligerent neighbor might in a moment work them fearful woe.

Goldsmith in the Traveller aptly describes the local situation of Holland.

"And Ocean rising o'er the pile,
Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile."

As, by the breaking of the dykes, thousands and thousands of the inhabitants would perish, we hope no such compact has been made, or if made, that the objects of it will never be carried into effect.

From Kentucky we learn that the election of a Senator of the U. States (to succeed Mr. Rowan) has been postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

The Legislature was to adjourn on the 15th ult. On the 13th, the State Officers were elected, and are all decided friends of Mr. CLAY.—*Nat. Int.*

The coinage effected at the Mint of the U. States within the last year, amounts to \$3,155,620, comprising \$643,105 in gold coins, \$2,495,400 in silver, \$17,115 in copper, and consisting of 8,357,191 pieces of coin, viz:

Half eagles,	126,351	making	\$631,755
Quarter eagles,	4,540	"	11,350
Half dollars,	4,764,800	"	2,382,400
Dimes,	510,000	"	51,000
Half dimes,	1,240,000	"	62,000
Cents,	1,711,500	"	17,115
	8,357,191		\$3,155,620

Of the amount of gold coined within the last year, about \$125,000 were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies; \$19,000 from Africa; \$166,000 from the gold region of the United States, and about \$33,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the gold of the United States above mentioned, \$24,000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia, 204,000 from North Carolina, \$26,000 from South Carolina, and \$212,000 from Georgia.

By the Auditor General's Report of the State of Pennsylvania, it appears that the Commonwealth owns.

In Bank Stock	2,108,700 00
Township Stock	1,911,243 39
Bridge Stock	410,000 00
Canal Stock	200,000 00
	\$4,629,943 39

The dividends received by the State on the Bank Stock, amounted during the last year to \$121,716; and on bridge, Canal and Turnpike Stocks to \$29,715.

In illustration of the character of the New-York merchants, the Mercantile Advertiser of that city states that of 2,500,000 dollars due from the 1st Oct. to 31st Dec. last, in custom house bonds, all has been paid except \$108; and that amount, it is expected, will be collected very shortly.

Negro stealing.—Doctor Allen has been convicted at Opelousas, La. for negro stealing, and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment, at hard labor.

Mail by Rail Ways.—The great facility of transportation by Railways has attracted the attention of the Post-office Department in England, and we find by a Liverpool paper that directions have lately been received at the Manchester and Liverpool post-offices, from the postmaster general to forward the mail between these towns by the railway. This order was first put into execution on the 21st of December.—The bags are taken between the Manchester post-office and the railway in a new light mail cart belonging to the post office, under the care of a guard. These arrangements will afford a very great accommodation to the inhabitants of both towns.—The British Government has also made an arrangement with the Rail-way Company for the conveyance of troops in case of emergency, so that a regiment, which by the usual mode of marching by divisions, was three days upon the road, will now be transported in two hours!

A petition is about to be presented to the Legislature, praying the enactment of a law to require of all canal contractors to prohibit the use of ardent spirits amongst the men they employ on the line.

From the Frederick Town Herald of Jan. 22.

Execution of Markley.—We have conversed with Mr. King, the gentleman who went to Baltimore to attend the examination of MARKLEY, which took place on Saturday last, and his statements would induce a belief that Markley is one of the party which committed the murders. Mr. King has known Markley for a long time, and was one of the witnesses on whose testimony he was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary—but, on being confronted with Mr. K. he pretended that he did not know him or Mr. Newey, and said that he had not been in Frederick county for ten years.

Among the clothing of Mr. Newey, there was a pair of pantaloons of a peculiar make, of velvet, that were too short for him, and which had been torn or ripped on one side, near the pocket, and sewed up with *white thread*. This pair of pantaloons Mr. King had seen Mr. Newey frequently wear, and had often joked with him on their singular appearance—and at one time was about purchasing them. On being asked by the magistrate if he recollected Mr. Newey's clothing, he described correctly the pantaloons above mentioned, and on examining Markley's bundle, a pair of pantaloons of precisely the same materials, &c. were discovered; which Mr. King made oath were Mr. Newey's property. In Markley's bundle there were other articles of clothing, which Mr. King thinks will be identified by the neighbors, as belonging to Mr. Newey's family.

There was also in the bundle about a yard and a half of calico, with large cross bars of yellow and green, which it is thought may have been purchased of store-keepers in the neighborhood, in consequence of Mrs. Newey's "peculiar situation"—a specimen has been left with us, and store-keepers, residing in the late Mr. Newey's neighborhood, are invited to call and examine it. We are further informed by Mr. King, that Markley stated where he was on every night except that on which the murder was committed—but of that night he could give no account.

We learn from the Baltimore "Patriot," that Markley had an accomplice, described as a stout, good looking, intelligent fellow, fair complexion, sandy hair and whiskers, and about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and is supposed to have accompanied Markley to Baltimore after the murder.

The "Patriot" also states, that Markley was seen the day before the murder and arson was committed, within two miles of Newey's dwellings, and made inquiry whether he still resided in the same place, threatening that he would destroy the whole family, and then give himself up to be hung. On the night after, Markley and his companion staid at Smith's-town, distance six miles from Newey's house; they sat up all night and departed by day break in the morning. He was recommitted and will be delivered to the sheriff of Frederick county, preparatory to his trial.

The following instance of human suffering we copy from a Chester (Pa.) paper; it illustrates the fidelity of the dog: "One awful catastrophe has come to our knowledge, the effect of the inclement weather on Friday evening. Jonathan Clayton and another man, his cousin (whose name we have not heard) attempted to go home, late in the evening, but that home they were never more to see. A person passing next morning between the Providence School House and the Meeting House, was attacked by a dog. Perceiving something unusual in the manner of the animal, he was led to discover the body of a man, the face only of which was above the snow—the body was that of the unfortunate Jonathan Clayton."

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

We have been favored by a gentleman in this city, with the following extract of a letter recently received by him from a friend, dated

ELINEUR, Nov. 25.

"The epidemic which has prevailed in different parts of Russia still continues; and a very alarming circumstance is, that when its course is supposed to have been arrested at one point, it some times appears at the distance of from 30 to 80 German miles, passing over the immediate country without affecting it. A post which recently arrived from Moscow, reported 300 new cases which had appeared in one day; and 1160 appeared on the last day of which we have account by another post.—The thermometer has been as low as 15° below zero at Gelle in Sweden; and, of course, in Russia also the weather must have been very cold; yet the disease is not checked. The Imperial Court at St. Petersburg, were prepared to retreat, in case of danger, to Weburg in Finland."

Bolivar.—The following proclamation was issued at Santa Martha just before the Pomona sailed, which has arrived here in 38 days; having left there on the 13th December. There is hardly a doubt that the next arrival from that quarter will bring tidings of the death of the great South American Liberator. An intelligent and obliging friend has favored the Editor of the *Patriot* with the subjoined translation:

Balt. Pat.

Colombians!—You have witnessed my efforts to plant liberty where tyranny before reigned—I have labored with

THE CHRISTIAN'S CONSOLATION.

His health the broken heart, and
Mind of the broken heart.

Oh! Thou who dry'st the mourner's tear;
How dark this world would be,
If, when deceived and wounded here,
We could not fly to Thee!

The friends, who in our sunshine live,
When winter comes, are flown;
And he who has but tears to give,
Must weep those tears alone!

But thou wilt heal that broken heart,
Which, like the plants that throw
Their fragrance from the wounded part,
Breathes sweetness out of woe.

When joy no longer soothes or cheers,
And e'en the hopes that threw
A moment's sparkle o'er our tears,
Are dimmed and vanished too.

Oh! who would bear life's stormy doom,
Did not thy wings of love
Come brightly wafting through the gloom,
A peace-branch from above!

Then, sorrow, touch'd by Thee, grows bright
With more than nature's ray;
As darkness shows us worlds of light,
We never saw by day!

The Sag Harbor Corrector notices the following praise-worthy act of two resolute females, which occurred in that vicinity a few weeks since:—"A couple of young men, who were on a gunning excursion from this place, in a sail boat, were capsized, by a flaw of wind; the boat sunk, and they were in the channel, some distance from the shore, which it was impossible for them to gain. In this perilous situation, they were discovered by two young girls, of about 16 and 17, daughters of a Mr. Rider and a Mr. Eldridge, of Hogneck, who immediately got a small boat from off the shore, and although blowing a gale, put off with their paddles, and brought the two young men safe to land. May they each get a good husband as a recompense."

How to shake off trouble.—Set about doing good to somebody—put on your hat, and go and visit the sick or the poor—inquire into their wants and minister to them—seek out the desolate and oppressed, and tell them of the consolations of religion. I have often tried this method, and have always found it the best medicine for a heavy heart.

Interesting to the Ladies.—The Journal of Health strongly recommends simple soap and water, as the best wash for preserving the complexion, instead of the thousand varieties of cosmetic lotions, which are so much used. There are five beautifiers of the skin, viz: personal cleanliness, regular exercise, temperance, pure air, and cheerful temper. Let all pouting beauties ponder on this. The Journal puts its veto on the use of distilled liquor, Cologne water, &c. and insists that, to use them for a wash, is to destroy the suppleness, transparency and smoothness of the skin, and to cover it with unseemly blotches.

An Ossified man.—A writer in the Christian Advocate, under the head of *Trans-Atlantic Recollection*, speaking of the Museum of Dublin, remarks:—"What calls the attention of every visitor, whether scientific or otherwise, is the celebrated skeleton of an ossified man. It is said to be the only instance of entire ossification of man ever known. It is the skeleton of a man named Clark, who was of a large frame, and strong, healthy constitution. Falling asleep in the open air, during a state of perspiration, he caught a severe cold, at which time it is supposed: ossification commenced, and continued to progress for years, by slow degrees; until finally he was all bone, except the skin, eyes and entrails. For a length of time before death, his joints grew together so that he could not move; and thus did death in this insensible and terrific form, creep over him by slow degrees; until at length his sight departed, his tongue became stiff and useless, his teeth grew together into one solid mass of bone, so that to prolong his miserable existence, an aperture had to be broken, through which to pour nourishment."



VENDUE.

Will be Exposed to Public Sale,
on Thursday the 3d day of February next, at the EAGLE TAVERN,
Baltimore-street, Gettysburg,

A QUANTITY OF

BAR FURNITURE,

One ten-plate STOVE, one COOKING-
STOVE and Pipe, one FRANKLIN
STOVE, DINING TABLES,
Sideboard & Furniture,

BEDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, Windows,

Carburets, a quantity of Shippers,

Wash-stands, Stands, Lanterns,

KITCHEN FURNITURE,

AND A QUANTITY OF

HAY.

Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, A. M.

When attendance will be given by

WM. GILLESPIE.

Jan. 18.

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale

at this Printing-Office.

Tavern Stand

FOR RENT.

Will be Offered for Rent, by
PUBLIC VENDUE, on Sat-
urday the 5th day of February next, on
the premises, at 12 o'clock, M.

Tavern Stand.

In HUNTERSTOWN, now occupied
by William King. The House, Sta-
bling, &c. is all in complete order.—
Attendance will be given by
ANNA M. DICKSON.

Jan. 18.

Tavern Stand

FOR RENT.

Will be Rented, by Public Ven-
due, on Saturday the 5th day of
February next, on the premises, for the
term of one year from the 1st day of April next,

THE FARM

AND

Tavern Stand

belonging to the heirs of SAMUEL RUS-
SELL, deceased, situate in Franklin town-
ship, Adams county, on the Great Road
leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg,
and now occupied by Mr. JAMES KING.
The Farm contains about 200 Acres.—
The property is well established as a
Tavern Stand.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

M. MCLEAN,

Attorney for the Heirs.

Jan. 25.

Olney's School Geography.

A practical System of Modern Geography;
a view of the present state of the
world; simplified and adapted to the capacity
of youth: containing numerous tables, ex-
hibiting the divisions, settlement, population,
extent, lakes, canals, and the various Insti-
tutions of the U. States and Europe; the dif-
ferent forms of government, prevailing religion,
the latitude and longitude of the principal
places on the globe; embellished with nume-
rous engravings of manners, customs, &c. by
J. Olney, accompanied by a New and Im-
proved ATLAS, of Eleven Maps and Two
Charts, beautifully colored: exhibiting the
present Empires, Kingdoms, States, the popu-
lation of all the principal cities and towns on
the globe, the principal canals, length of riv-
ers, length and height of mountains, width
of oceans, seas, gulphs, bays, sounds, de-
serts, the length of days and nights in the
different latitudes, &c. and all the recent dis-
coveries of Parry, Franklin, Clapperton and
others.

The publishers have the pleasure to state,
that the unparalleled popularity and exten-
sive sale of this work, has already embled
them (in the space of 20 months) to print
Five Editions; and they invite such literary
gentlemen, school committees and teachers,
as have not had an opportunity, to examine
and test its value.

Instructors who have adopted this work
have remarked, that one half the time usually
devoted to the study of Geography, may be
saved by the use of this system; and also, that
a more thorough knowledge of the science
will be obtained from it, than from any other
system in use.

Sixth Edition, just published, and for
sale by JOHN M. STEVENSON, Gettys-
burg, and the principal booksellers in the U.
States.

Jan. 18.

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

Prevention better than Cure.

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

THE operation of these Pills is perfectly
rapid, so as to be used in safety by per-
sons in every situation, and of every age.
The proprietor confidently recommends the
timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and
cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

Please inquire for 'LEE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,' with the signature of NOAH HIGGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most
powerful medicine, removes and destroys all
kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds,
obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore
throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medi-
cine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains
in the limbs, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine
ever excelled this in curing rheumatism,
sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Agree and Fever Drops, a never fail-
ing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to
cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medi-
cine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly
heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effec-
tual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhea.

Lee's Tooth achic Drops, which gives im-
mediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and
beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore
eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head
aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and des-
troying corns.

Country merchants and all others who
purchase to sell again, by applying to the
proprietor, No 68, Hanover street, Baltimore,
can obtain them on such liberal terms as will
insure them a great profit.

Caution.—None are genuine without
the makers name to them, Noah Higgely, (late
Michael Lee & Co.)

Hundreds of cases of cures performed
by the above truly valuable medicines, could
be given, did the limits of a newspaper ad-
mit of it.

SAMUEL H. RUEHLER will constant-

ly have on hand, at his Apothecary and Drug

Store, Gettysburg.

Dec. 21.

SHOEMAKERS,

CALL ON

CLARKSON'S,

And see a very handsome and large as-
sortment of the Newest Fashioned

LASTS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23.

tf

HATTING.

SAMUEL S. MCNEARY,
INFORMS his Friends and the Pub-
lic, that he has purchased the Hat-
ting Establishment of JAS. A. THOMAS,
in York street, Gettysburg, and
that he is prepared to manufacture in
the best manner, and will keep con-
stantly on hand, the most

FASHIONABLE

HATS.

He respectfully solicits the pa-
tronage of the Public.

Gettysburg, Jan. 18.

3t

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-
PRESENTATIVES OF

FREDERICK WARREN,

LATE of Menallen township, Ad-
ams county, deceased, to come
forward and receive their respective
Shares of said Estate, due at the death
of the Widow of said Frederick War-
ren, deceased, from the Subscribers,
Executors of VALENTINE FEHL, Sen-
deceased, who was the purchaser of the
said late of F. Warren, deceased.

they are determined not to pay interest
on the said shares after this date.

PHILIP FEHL,

GEORGE FEHL.

Jan. 14, 1831.

4t

PRICES REDUCED

AT THE

Drug Warehouse,

No. 107, Market street below Third,

PHILADELPHIA.

JUST received, in addition to an ex-
tensive Stock of Drugs and Medi-
cines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW

GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by

12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, supe-
rior in quality to any heretofore bro't

to this market for sale, for account, &
at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VI-
ALS & BOTTLES, embracing every
variety, which will be sold by the prin-
ted price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of
Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest
care is observed to have them of the
best quality, and they are accordingly
warranted genuine.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are
respectfully invited to call, or address
by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

Philadelph.

10th mo. 19th, 1830.

6m

PROCLAMATION.

THOSE concerned, will take notice
that the Judges of the Supreme

Court of Pennsylvania have appointed
a CIRCUIT COURT, to be held at

Gettysburg, for the county of Adams,
by the Judges of the same Court—to
commence on Monday the 21st day of
February next.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
burg, Jan. 11, 1831.

tc

CIRCUIT COURT.

LIST OF CAUSES, at issue in the

Circuit Court of Adams County,
and for Trial at a Circuit Court, to be
held at Gettysburg, for said County, on
the Third Monday, being the 21st day of
February, 1831:—

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wier-
man.

David Wilson and John Garvin, Esq.
Trustees of Moses Gourley, an In-
solvent Debtor, vs. Abraham Scott.

David Witherow, vs. Peter Eply.

The Bank of Gettysburg, vs. James
Dobbin, Administrator de bonis non,
with the will annexed, of Alexander
Dobbin, deceased.

Martin Ebert, vs. James D. Paxton,
Thaddeus Stevens, and Frederick
Kepley.

Thaddeus Stevens, vs. Martin Getz and
John Duncan.

Daniel Deardorff, vs. Philip Graft.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lefexter.

Anthony Deardorff vs. John L. Fuller.

GEO. WELSH, Clerk.

Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831.

tc

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the

Subscribers have been appointed

AUDITORS, to settle and apportion
the Assets of the Estate of SAMUEL
JACOBS, late of Hamilton township,
deceased, among the Creditors of said
deceased: and that they will meet, for
that purpose, at the house of Joseph
Woods, in the town of Berlin, on Mon-
day the 21st of February next, at 10 o'-
clock, A. M.—where all persons inter-
ested will please attend.

WM. PATTERSON,

GEORGE BROWN,

CORNELIUS SMITH,

Jan. 11

td

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as
low a rate as any other man in the
State. He is thankful for past favors;
and respectfully solicits a continuance
of the same.

Orders from a distance will be
thankfully received, and attended to
with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

tf

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance of a Writ of Ven-
ditioni Exponas, issued out of the
Court of Common Pleas of Adams
county, and to me directed, Will be
Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday
the 22d day of February next, at 10 o'clock,
P. M. at the Court-house in the borough
of Gettysburg,

A Lot of Ground,

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg,
adjoining lots of George Shryock, and
the heirs of James Agnew, and known
on the general plan of said Town by
No 12, on which are erected

2 TWO-STORY

Brick Dwelling-

Houses, fronting on Baltimore-street,
and TWO two-story

Brick Back Buildings;

2 TWO-STORY

Brick Dwelling

HOUSES, fronting on Middle-street,
Brick Stable, and two wells of water.
Seized and taken in execution as the
Estate of Peter Beisel.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettys-
burg, Jan. 25.

ts

CABINET WARE HOUSE.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknow-
ledgments for the liberal patron-
age which has heretofore been extended
to him, and takes this method of in-
forming his friends and customers, and
the public generally, that he still con-
tinues to carry on his business in West
York-street, where he is prepared to
execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work,

which he will warrant equal, if not su-
perior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and ex-
tensive assortment of

Furniture,

of all kinds, and of a quality which he
only asks an examination to pronounce
superior. His prices are reasonable,
and suited to the present times; and
although his terms are CASH, he will
take COUNTRY PRODUCE and
LUMBER in exchange—for which he
will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice,
in particular, that he is always prepa-
red to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the busi-
ness, he presumes it generally known;
and flatters himself, that from the ge-
neral satisfaction his work has given, he
will continue to receive a share of pa-
tronage.

TURNING,

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions,
can be had at his Shop, at any time—
where he has constantly on hand

Carriage Hubs,

which can now be had at the low rate
of ONE DOLLAR per set.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14.

tf

REMOVAL,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends
and the Public in general, that he
has taken his Brother, ZACHARIAH
DANNER, into Partnership; that he
has REMOVED his Store to the new
Building, north-east corner of Balti-
more and Middle-street, opposite the
Eagle Inn; and that he has just returned
from the City with a most SPLEN-
DID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
suitable to the Season, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

China, Glass, & Queensware,

LEGHORN & STRAW

BONNETS,

GRINDSTONES,

WEAVERS' REEDS,

LIQUORS,

&c. &c. &c.

All of which have been purchased on
the most accommodating terms, and
can and will be sold as CHEAP or
cheaper than any other establishment
fashionable in the country. He is deter-
mined to sell—and he invites all who
don't wish to see BARGAINS slip
out of their hands, to call and examine
his Goods. He feels confident, that
from the moderate profits he intends
to sell them at, the Public will be gra-
tified after giving him a call.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRO-
duce taken in exchange, for which the
highest price will be given.

Dec. 23.

tf

Notice is hereby Given,

TO all persons concerned, that the

Subscribers have been appointed

AUDITORS, to settle and apportion

the remaining Assets of